n the bill which I am asking leave to introduce the continued on the principle of value. Those had supported by the continued on the principle of value. Those had 510 for the bouse in which they lived, subject that regulations as regards rates and residence, had crough franchise conferred upon them. I believe ranchise may be fairly considered as having been creat and satisfactory franchise, and as having been creat and satisfactory franchise, and as having in merration operated with advantage to the country, as opinion has always been that from the comment seed was sown in that arrangement which necessarily in the course of time tead to some distinct. That is, however, a question of controversy. I will not indulge in controversy at the same of the control with the control with the passing of great measure of 1832 the principal, or, at one of the principal authors of that measure and in this House that the arrangement which had intered into, especially with respect to the borong time, was no longer satisfactory, and invited us to er a new arrangement which had mitted into, especially with respect to the borong time, was no longer satisfactory, and invited us to er a new arrangement which might commend as complete assent. That is a fact which cannot be in the proposition which was, at the period to I refer, made in order to allay discontent and the requirements of the time by the state-man upon the whole, had taken nearly the most promiart in the passing of the act of 1832, involved a ution of the value on which the borough franchise stablished. That proposition was received with no ction, and from that period up to the present—freen years have, I think, since clapsed—the question can be a taken up by public attention, and seen taken up by public men who have beyond for law for the representation of the people in Parsiament. That bill was arowedly not founded on a principle; it was arowedly founded, as far as I can understand, on expediency. The right honorable gentleman who was its powerful advocate in this House seemed to me distinctly always to have laid it down, in the course of his argument on the subject, that it was necessary thereshould be an admission of the working classes into the constituencies; that in accordance with a figure which he had ixed upon he calculated that a cerrain portion of them would be admitted, but that if another figure were adopted which he named he thought the number admitted would be excessive, and he therefore recommended the first figure as that which, upon the whole, would, he thought furnish the best and safest solution of the difficulty. His proposal, therefore, involved no principle. It might The contraction of the contract of the contrac

the service to the sum and who pay rates, and who, if the law were so changed that value should not be an element, would then be qualified to vote for members of Parliament. Now, if you add these 237,000 persons who are rated to the poor and who pay their rates to the 944,000 who are at present qualified you will find that there would be \$81,000 persons fulfilling the required conditions—that is to say, almost exactly two-thirds of the whole of the householders in the borough of Regland and Wales. There would will remain the pay the rates, but a great amount of these from those creaming the service of the whole of the pay the rates, but a great amount of these \$6,000 persons would still remain without the opportunity of being rated to the poor, because there are certain acts of Parliament, some of a general and some of a local character, by which the landford compounds for the rates of his itematic, some of a general and some of a local character, by which the landford compounds for the rates of his itematic, who in consequence, are called compound householders and most of these are called compound householders and most of these are ninety-six boroughs in which certain parishes only are under the operations of that act, and there are ninety-six boroughs in which certain parishes only are under the operations of that act, and there are ninety-six boroughs in which certain parishes only are under the operations of the act. In considering the settlement of the franchise for boroughs, and the possibility of attempting to establish it, not on the fluctuating principle of value, which is only a question of degree which may vary, and which we might be called on to cauge from year to year, it is impossible not to take into a supprise the pay th

orable gentieman concluded by moving for leave to bring in the bill.

Air. Glabstuna, who rose amid cheers, said:—In any words, Mr. Spreaker, which may fall from me on this coccasion it will be as far as possible from my intention to impugn or question the assertion of the right honorable gentieman the Crancetter of the Exchequer that he has been acting under difficulties, and that he believes he has done his duty. He has been acting under difficulties; and I, for one, would give him full credit when he says he has done his duty. Hear, hear) Neither is it my intention in anything that may full from me to prejudge the question of what course it may seem right in any member of this House to take, or what course I, myself, may be compelled to take in reference to the measure of the right honorable gentleman is in our hands—and he has promised that it will be in our hands—to morrow morning—it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion, or to enter fully into the question with such an amount of knowledge as the gravity of the circumstances demand. But, air, having said that, I must frankly state that the impression made on my mind by the attement of the right honorable gentleman is, in many respects, a perpiexed one, and is not on the whole a pleasing one.

or whether he does not consider it an unimportant or unessential part of his measure. (Hear, hear.)

The CHANCELOR OF THE EXCHRIGHER.—I have no objection whatever to answer the honorable gentleman's question at present, and I do not wish him to put it off till Thursday. The biti which I asked leave to introduce yesterday is only just in the possession of members. I wish them to consider it, and I think, when we discuss it on the second reading (cheers, when every important part of it has been fairly considered by both sides of the House, that is the legitimate occasion on which to express an opinion on a point so important. (Cheers.)

Mr. GLADSTONE.—I have several questions to put to the government with reference to this bill; and they differ from that of my honorable friend the member for Birmingham, inasmuch as they do not touch any matter of policy, but only ask for information. The right honorable gentleman having truly said that the bill was in our hands only this morning, I have not been able to give him notice of my questions, but I shall be most happy to place them on the votes in case he finds it inconvenient to answer them on my reading them over to him. My questions, sir, are these:—

these:—

First—Whether the conditions of voting in boroughs, so far as they are affected by the bid of the government, are to be the same for occupiers of the value of £10 and upwards as for occupiers under the value of £10, or, if not, in what respect they differ?

Scoully—Whether it is intended by the bill that the occupying tranchise in boroughs, which now depends on the oc-Scoully-Whether it is the country which now depends on the popular franchise is boroughs, which now depends on the popular franchise is borough. Warehouse, counting house, shop or other building, is henceforward to depend upon the occupation of dwelling houses exclusively?

Thirdly-Whether the total number of male occupiers stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech on Monday consisted exclusively of the occupiers of dwelling.

Monday consisted exclusively of the occupiers of awelling houses?

Fourthly—Whether her Majesty's government will lay on the table of the House their estimates of the number of voters to be enfranchised under the several clauses of the bill, together with the data, so far as they think fit, upon which such estimates are framed?

And, lastly, whether an occupier claiming to be registered under clause 34, when a composition or other reduced rate on the premises has been duly paid by his landford, must, in order to be registered, pay the difference between such reduced rate and the rate which would have been chargeable upon him if directly rated? (Hear, hear.)

upon him if directly rated? (Hear, hear.)

The CHANCELOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—I think the proper mode of dealing with these questions is to give the explanation which may be deemed necessary in fair discussion, when my colleagues and myself have an opportunity of generally reviewing the whole subject. I cannot help being of the opinion that by answering those questions now, when such an opportunity does not present itself, we may give a very false impression as to the motives by which we are actuated and the object which we desire to attain. (Hear, hear.) It is only when we can avail ourselves of such opportunities as that to which I have referred that the government will be able clearly to indicate the policy upon which they mean to proceed. (Hear, hear.)

Tactics of the Opposition. On the 21st of March Mr. Gladstone convened a meet-ing of the liberal members of the House of Commons, it is understood, to agree on the course of opposition to the government Re.orm bill.

THE FENIAN WAR.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Fenian Officer Disguised as a Woman-His Arrest and the Charges Against Him-Names of the Men Charged with High Treason-A British Flying Column on Jaupting Cars— The Situation in the South. &c. Coss, March 21, 1867.

in woman's clothing. He has been looked for some time by the police for heading a bodylof insurgents near Emly, county Tipperary, and killing one of that body.

His name is Dunne, and he had only some time pre ated "An American emissary." It is said he travelled when arrested here. His mother accompanied him, and both were booked for the steamship Virginia in the have escaped, but both giving their names as "Hannah" Ryan when "passing" the Emigration officer.

Dunne's brother had also taken passage by the Vir

ginia, but was captured when going on board in the

American Interference in Behalf of the

Fenians.
The Paris Elendard, of the 19th of March, asserts that Mr. Adams, the United States Minister in London, has made representations to the British government in favor of the Fenian prisoners in Ireland.

No Fenian disturbance took place anywhere in Ire-land on St. Patrick's day—indeed it is generally admit-ted to have been as quiet a St. Patrick's day among

the Irish in all directions as has been experienced for years.

At Liverpool, where the rumors had been so alarm-ing and the precautions so suggestive, nothing whatever had transpired to show whether there was any cause for the slarm or not.

THE PRIZE RING.

lattle Between Joe Goss and Tom Allen, of

The two men new fought fast up to the thirty-second round.

On coming up for the thirty-fourth both of them seemed to have had enough. They sparred for a long time without striking a blow; and retired to their corners to have a rub down and a drink. This was repeated twice, and at last, the round having consumed eighteen minutes, and both being chary of leading off, they scaled themselves and were enveloped in their rugs. Seeing this the referee called on them to get together, saying that if they did not do so in ten minutes he should make it a draw. After some conversation between the seconds the men then advanced to the middle of the ring and shook hands, the contest terminating as a drawn battle, and much satisfaction being expressed by the spectators at the result.

The fight ended at thirty-five minutes after five, one hour and thirty-two minutes having been spent in the third ring, making the duration of the fight one hour and fifty-three minutes, and thirty-four rounds. Goss was much punished about the face, his right cye being nearly closed, white the left was little better.

Allen was soverely hit on the left rips, a large swelling being clearly discerable; otherwise he was not much hurt. Both of them behaved with the utmost gallantry, and they were warmly cheered.

In about five minutes after the termination of the contest the police arrived from Newport, and were extremely chagrined to find that the fight, notwithstanding all their vigilance, had been successfully brought off, and that they were just too late.

RELIGIOUS SERIVCES.

In the Church of the Puritans last evening Rev. Dr

"The Right of the Colored Race in Conve

heever delivered a discourse on "The Right of the Col ored Race in Convention, &c." After the usual Sabbati evening services Dr. Cheever proceeded with his dissecond chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Romans Thou therefore which teachest another, teachest thou not thyself? Thou that preachest a man should no steal, dost thou steal?" The question here submitted by the apostle was applicable to the Legislature of the State at Albany. The Northern people had shown themselves prompt and ready to lay down the law to the Southern States, and was ready to give light to them that were in darkness, while they themselves continued in darkness and committed inquity before the world. "Thou that preaches a man should not steal, dost thou steal?" This question was particularly applicable to our present legislators. We, who say to the South enfrancise your negroes and extend to them the right of suffrage, deny to the same class of people here the right to send delegates to the convention for the revising of our State constitution. This is a high handed outrage before Gou and man. It was one of the most surprising things in the world, with the process of reconstruction going on before us, in the midst of a providential advancement of public opinion towards equal justice to all, to see this prejudice against color having such a hold on the minds of our Northern legislators. It is a high handed legislative outrage, this recent rescript, and the wonder is that it could be perpetrated without robute, and without scarcely public notice being taken of it on the part of the press or the people, on the part of the press or the people, on the part of the press or the people, on the part of the church or ministers of the gospel. No public notice is taken of the great outrage committed on a large number of our fellow citizens. Thou who preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal? Thou who woulds compel the people of the South, before permitting them to come back into the Union, to agree to give to extend the same right to the coired people in your own States. There were three things to consider us this connection. In the first place, the rights of the people; in the second, the responsibilities of the people day white people in your own States. There were three things to consider us this connection. In the first place, the rights of the people in the second the registal or voting are provided for in the constitution framed by the people white State at Albany. The Northern people had shown them selves prompt and ready to lay down the law to th individual that comes back from those hells of legislation, who had an opportunity of looking within the vail, and they will tell you that they are nests of bribery and corruption. This nation, now in her youth, ought to be the purest of all nations, with respect to the great crime of corruption in legislation; but the universal testimony is that our legislators are controlled by bribery and corruption, and that our judges demand a reward for their decrees. Legislators and judges are sharper than briers and a thorn hedge in the pursuit of bribery. The right of suffrage grows out of the right of citizenship. All the people are citizens, and the right of suffrage is the primary guarantee of this. By whom should the condition of the vote be settled? By the people themselves, as the condition of their citizenship. The conditions of citizenship are the conditions of sovereignty, and must belong to the people. They are the conditions of freedom, and the people cannot be free if the settlement of these conditions is out of their power. A free people set the conditions of suffrage in convention, and exercised the primary and elementary right of self-government by voting in convention; and the right of voting selongs to every individual of the people, as citizens out of whom the convention; and the right of voting selongs to every individual of the people, as citizens out of whom the convention grows; and the exclusion of any portion of the people from that right is a high-handed injustice and cutrage against the constitution, against nature, justice and freedom. If the French or Germans were excluded from voting, that would not take away the right of those people, as part of the people, to meet in convention and consider whether such a law should be altered; and it would be absolutely necessary for them to vote to send delegates to such convention. And what have our legislators at Jahany done? Passed an inquistous rescript which denies the right of thousands of our fellow things are done in the great when the prefer to

Service at Mt. Patrick's Cathedraf.

Yesterday divine service was held in St. Patrick's
Cathedral for the first time since its destruction by fire.
The early or low masses were said in the cathedral, and
high mass, at helf-past ten A. M., was celebrated in the
chapel. It is expected from the rapid progress with
which the church is being reconstructed that it will
se for completed in three or four weeks that the regular
services will be held there.

FUNERAL OF REY. SAMUEL W. CHASE.

The funeral of Rev. Samuel W. Chane, a colored Presbyterian minister, took place to-day. The demonstration was one of the largest of the kind over witnessed here. He was a Prat Grand Master Mason and a high official of the Odd Pellows. The colored men belonging to those orders turned out in large numbers. One hundred carriages were in the cortege and the colored population were on masse on the streets.

PRIZE FIGHT IN KANSAS. Sr. Louis, March 31, 1867.

A prine fight between Frank Drew, of St. Joseph, and James Brainard, of Montana, occurred in Kansas, opposite St. Joseph, yesterday. One hundred and sixty-five rounds were fought, occupying over two hours. Drew was the victor.

NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

New Orleans, March 31, 1867.

A full meeting of the Typographical Union was held here to-day. They unanimously resolved that the reduction in prices from seventy-five cents to sixty cents a thousand claimed by propristors cannot be compiled with under the present high rate of living in this site. The master is pull pendies.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Siege of Vera Cruz-The People Insid Disposed to Rise and Enforce a Surrender-Maximilian's Army Encompassed and Be-sieged at Queretaro General Diaz Com-mences the Siege of Puebla. HAVANA, March 27, 1867.

HAVANA, March 27, 1867.

Don Luis Robles y Pezuela, accompanied by a few more of Maximilian's ex-Ministers, having determined not to go to Europe, and to be nearer to the Mexican Guif, took passage for New Orleans in the steame Liberty, which sailed on Sunday morning.

on board of the Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez, from Vera Cruz on the 19th inst., is of interest, the more so

The republican General Benevides was closely menacing the city of Vera Cruz; the inhabitants were determined to rise or compel the defending forces to surrender the posed to do so, and Perez Gomez was opposed to it, but this was considered a feeble effort on his part, as the

and the following items are from reliable sources:—
The army of Max, consisting of 8,000 men, was reced to the circuit of Querétaro city, and besteged by more than twenty thousand liberals, among which was the force commanded by Escobedo. The preliminary operations of the siege were commenced on the 6th inst. The imperialist forces had long previously attempted to and Corona, under the reactionary General Mendez, but he failed to do so, having got the worst in a small action,

which compelled him to fall back to Queretaro.

The position of Max's army was the more precarious during the most favorable time, were wanting. Many of the proprietors of Querétaro city, of any means, had abandoned the place in order not to furnish him with any money. This not only kept Max absolutely inactive, but afforded the necessary time and oppor-tunity to the liberals to augment their forces, and enable them to make an early attack. All the passengers that have arrived in the steamer corroborate the complete dissolution of the elements upon which the Arch-

duke had counted, and they further confirm the total want of security on the public roads, where the liberal forces were found.

On the 11th instant General Disz commenced his siege operations on the town of Puebla, where, it is said, there were not over two thousand men, all raw recruits, without any pecuniary means and having no faith of success in the defance.

out any pecuniary means and having no faith of success in the defance.

In the city of Mexico there were upwards of three hundred individuals in prison, many of whom were spaniards and other foreigners. They have been deprived of their liberty for being friendly to the republic, refusing to pay any forced leans and determined not to submit to the exactions of the imperialists.

The liberals were preventing the supply of provisions into the city of Mexico, and were continually harassing the sentinels and the people at the gates, their shots reaching the most distant streets of the centre. The communication with Querctaro and Puebla was prevented with the greatest possible rigor.

The Ministry of Maximilian, holding the reins of government, had given in their demission, with the object of retiring abroad, if such were practicable.

The twenty-six inhabitants of Vera Cruz accused of treason and exiled to Yucatan, of which I wrote you, succeeded in overcoming their guard and ran the vessel into Alvarado, whence they at once joined the liberal forces.

CUBA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Arrival at Havana of the French Squadres From Mexico-Marriage of General Dulce. Havana, March 27, 1867.

The rest of the French ships of war from Vera Cruz, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, giving a majestic and important aspect to our harbor quite unusual. First the frigate Magnanime appeared, followed by the Flandre, and lastly the large ram Magenta, hoisting the flag of Admiral Laronciere le Nourry. These three vessels were more remarkable for their formidable size than aught else, particularly the Magenta, which towers far above the rest. The

three are all ironsides and their entrance was immediately followed by that of three gunboats, which towed them along. They took several days to come from Vera Cruz, and, to use the expression of a French wag, lounging among the spectators of the sight, "it is a wonder that they ever got safe to this port at air!" Once in harbor, the whole day we heard nothing but the booming sounds of salutes, they were so glad to have

respects to the Captain General, was received with duethe Deputy General (Segundo Cabo), on the part of Gen-

Marshal Bazaine, accompanied by his aid-de-camp and Excellency in the afternoon.

tion) has given a banquet to Admiral Laronciero and the other French commanders. Covers for forty indi-

The French squadron now in harbor consists of the following ahips:—Magenta, a three-decker ironside of fifty guns and 750 men; Flandre, ironside frigate of thirty-four guns and 574 men; Magnapime, ironside frigate of thirty guns and 580 men; Souverain, an old ship of the line, now only mounting twelve guns, serving as a transport, with 550 men; Adonis, gunboat steamer of six guns and 150 men; Tactique, do., of three guns and 64 men; Tourmente, do., two guns and 60 men; Tartare, do., four guns and 104 men; Diligente, do., four Tartare, do., four guns and 104 men; Diligente, do., four guns and 142 men; Brandon, do., two guns and 100 men; Magellan, corvette, do., fifteen guns and 280 men; Navarin, a three decker transport, and the Themie, do. So that, including the Megers and Duchayla, without recollecting the names of more, there are at least fifteen French ships of war now in Havana. The gunboat Bouvet, from New Orleans on the 22d, is not included in the

vet, from New Orisans on the 236, is not included in the above; she arrived on the 25th inst.

I am informed that the whole of the French fleet bound to Europe will sail to-day. The Souverain, with Marshal Bazaine and lady on board, goes to Cadiz to land Mrs. Bazaine and her mother, who are desirous to land Mrs. Bazaine and her mother, who are desirous to land Mrs. Basaine and her mother, who are desirous to pass the Holy Week in Seville, pay a visit to the Spanish Court and see some of the other cities in Spain. I learn from a private but reliable source that the report given out at the time that the Marshal had married a rich hoirces by uniting himself to the very amable and accomplished lady who is new his spouse, has no foundation, her family being only in what is termed "comfortable" circumstances. The Marshal, however, is said to have secured an ample fortune himself during his long sway in Marsico.

The Marshal, however, is said to have secured an ample fortune himself during his long sway in Maxico.

The pride of the Spanish Done has been a little dampened about their Tetuan ironalder since the arrival of the French vessels of her class. The Tetuan has now a thousand defects which were not discovered till their arrival. Her commander gave a party yesterday to the Freuch officers, and after dinner ordered a display of Bengal lights on board, which had a pretty effect in the harbor.

MARHAGE OF GENERAL DUCK WITE A CURAN.

Pier is Sixte Strawt.—Shortly before nine o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 111 Sixth street—lamp and kerosene cil stere, kept by Christian Traut. Presty much the whole of the contents of the store was destroyed. Loss estimated at about \$800—insured for \$1,200 in the Continental Insurance Company. The fire passed through to the second story, damaging the furniture of Peter Emper to the amount of about \$75—insured for \$400 in the American Exchange Insurance Company. The building is owned by Peter Einer and two other persons; the damage done to it aurounts to about \$500—insured. The fire was caused by the accidental upesting of a kerosene cil tamp in the store window, which fell amount some cans containing oil.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Increased Wages Demanded by Journeymen Carpenters, Coopers, Masons and Painters. To-day an increased rate of wages will be asked by the arpenters of this city. They have hitherto been receiving \$3 50 per day; \$4 a day will bereafter be demanded The coopers, who have been receiving \$2 50, will to-day demand \$3. On and after the 1st of May the masons will also domand \$3 a day.

Union of Brooklyn have given notice that the member

Within a short time past the Journeymen Carpenters' Union of Brooklya have given notice that the members of that organization would demand \$4 per day, instead of \$3 60 (the present amount received), on and after April 1, as the minimum rate of wages. Before being paid off for the week the members of the union notified their respective basses of the demand of the society, and held a special meeting on Saturday evening for the purpose of receiving reports as to the result. The meeting was held at Grenada Hall, Myrite avenue, near Bridge street, the president, Mr. Henry Gordon, in the chair, and Mr. John Robertson acting as socretary.

After the disposal of some preliminary business a number of reports were made by members present, but a full knowledge as to the result of the demand could not be obtained, as the meeting was not sufficiently attended. The following named bosses, however, were reported as being willing to pay the increased rate of wages:—Thomas McCormack, Gold street; J. H. Townsend, Willoughby avenue; Decherty & McDemald, Mr. Woodruff, Hudson avenue; Joseph Tuthill, Bridge street; Samuel brew, Clermont avenue; Robert Beatty, Tillary street; King & Diedrick, Dean street; Michael Macklin, Front street Baxter & stowell, building in Court street; William Welch, Franklin avenue; Cunningham & Ward, Lafayette avenue; Christopher Lee, Smith atreet; Mr. Sheldon, Court atreet ("Vif it becomes a general thing"). The following bosses were reported as willing to pay if others did—Timethy Romsen, Atlantic street; Wright & Brooks, Oxford street; Mr. McKee, Classon avenue, D. S. Voorbees, of Court street, "would consider it."

The following bosses were reported as refusing to comply with the demand:—William Williams, Flatbush avenue; John McLean, Mr. Van Nostram, New York; William Voss, Flatbush.

The following New York bosses who employed members of this organization were reported as favorable:—Wilson & Straut, Trinity place; Jonathan M. Keily.

liam Yoss, Flatbush.

The following New York bosses who employed members of this organization were reported as favorable:—Wilson & Straut, Trinity place; Jonathan M. Kelly, Fletcher street; Don Hackett, East Eighteenth street.

There being no other members present to report, a general discussion in relation te the subject ensued.

Mr. John Lair thought that all the society had to do was to stand firm, and they would then be successful in their demand. He said that any member who should go to work on Monday morning without a proper understanding with his boss that he was to receive \$4 per day was not only a thief, but a liar to his fellow men. He hoped that there was not a man present who would drive even a brad before baving a proper understanding on this point. Mr. Lair also predicted that by the middle of the week every member would receive the increased rate of wages, and in conclusion remarked that if they acted right they would show the New Yorkers (society men and bosses) what the Brocklys society was made of. (Applause.).

Mr. Brattry was positive that every man would have the increase before Tuesday.

Some farther discussion ensued, after which the meeting adjourned, and in accordance with a provision in the bylaws those members who have been refused the increase of wages will "strike" for it.

ANORHUM SOCIETY DEMANDS AS INCREASE OF WAGES.

The Laborers' Union Benevolent Society of Brocklyn have given sotice to boss builders that on and after teday members of that society will demand \$5 per day as the rate of wages. This action was determined upon at a recent meeting of that organization.

IN FILESHEE.

The journeymen painters of Fiusching, L. I., have resolved to demand \$4 a day on and after to-day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

EXTENSIVE THEFTS BY A BOOKKERPER,-Henry D. Bell, Scotchman, twenty-six years of age, who for the last three years has been in the employ, as bookkeeper, of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, doing business at 87 Beekman street, was yesterday arrested by detective Stillwell, of the Second precinct, on two

THE HOWARD STREET DISORDERLY HO Smith, the reputed proprietor of the disorderly house No. 19 Howard street, and the five female inmates arrested on Saturday night, were yesterday morning be Tamba is their short, lew necked dresses, follow an idle, shouting crowd of men and boys. The allege that before leaving the station house they not permitted to put on their outer dresses, alt they insisted upon doing so. Counsel who app for the females (only obarged with disor conduct) argued to the Court that the dresses we them were not as immodest or indecest as the divers by the ballet troups now performing in a spec-

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship New York, Captain Manry, will leave this port on Monday, for Aspinwall. The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock on Monday morning. be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, siz or

with.

1867.—Spring Fushion Openings.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON
J. W. BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
OR DOUBLE SPRING SKIRTS.
The best skeleton which has yet been used is Bradley's
Duplex Elliptic Skirt.—N. Y. Tribane, March 22, 1861.
Mr. Bradley's Duplex Skirts are perfect in size and shape,
as well as grace and flexibility.—N. Y. Times, March 21, 1862.
The new 'Invisible Trail' of Mr. Bradley's manufacture
is a great improvement on the old styles, and especially
adapted to narrow gored dresses.—N. Y. World, Mch. 21, 69.
Bradley's Duplex Skirts are recognised to this city and
New York as the only skirt to be worn by ladica.—Godey's
Lady's Book for March, 1867.
The most acceptable floop Skirts are J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic.—Feterson's Magazine for April, 1867.
It is useless to speak of the general merits of the Duplex
Elliptic Skirts wer all other claimants to ladice flavor.—
First sales all laggatue for March.
For sales all laggatue for March.
For sales all laggatue for March.
For sales all the Erst class steres in the United States
and classwhere.

A.—For Brown Discolorations, called Moth and Freekies, use Ferry's Moth and Freekie Lotion. Fre-pared by Dr. PERRY, & Bond street. Sold by all druggists. Address. Polink & Son, Manufacturers, on modway, hear Fourth street, have the finest and large stock of MEERSCHAUM goods in the country, at moders prices. Solling 81.

All Prizes Cushed in Logal Lotteries.—Cir on and drawings sent.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadw sy. Bartlett's Reversible Sewing Machi-new style, for use by hand or foot. Principal off so and alesrooms 609 Broadway, corner Prince street, N. Y.

Bartlett's New Reversible New Ma-

Rheamations 3.900 f area Since July 1300 made by Dr. Fifther's EGETABLE RHEURATIO REMEDY. Used inwardly New York agents, Domestic Research Co., Wells, Helmbo at, Coddington, Royal Havana , ottery. Prizes Paid in pol. Information furni hed. The highest rates paid for Doubleons and all kinds of Gold and Siver. TAYLOR & C.O., Barkers, 16 Wall street, R.C.

The Howe Mac hime Co.'s Lock Stitch Seving Machine.—ELIA', HOWE, Jr. (original inventor of the sewing machine), P resident, 69 Broadway, New York.

Royal Har num and all Legal Lottery Prizes cashed; Paformation sent. A. R. CLAYTON, 10 Wall street, New York. Wheele & Wilson's Lockstitch Sewing Ma-

We'ed Sewing Machine-Improved, Wheel or Drop Feed. Salesroom No. 613 Broadway.